

WEEKLY REVIEW.
Domestic.

THE GLADIOLUS.

Mary Wager-Fisher in the New York Tribune writes: Is there any reason for supposing that gladiolus is not as hardy as most of the so-called hardy bulbs? Every spring when the plot of ground is spaded up in which I plant gladioli bulbs, there are always some bulbs found in the ground that escaped being lifted in the fall, and invariably they are in excellent condition and beginning to grow. Severe as was last winter, the bulbs found in the bed at spading time were solid and firm, and sending up shoots of growth. I have not observed that such bulbs are any less satisfactory than are others that have been stored indoors, and if anyone of large experience in the culture of this superb flower can give reason why the bulbs should be lifted, I would much like to know it, as I have it in mind to leave a portion of mine in the ground the coming winter, and although I have many varieties, I am not desirous of losing one.

USES OF APPLES.

Many are the praises that are given in the newspapers of the usefulness of lemons in a great variety of cases. Why apples have not received as many or more is strange, unless it is because they are so plentiful and cheap. Apples for eating or cooking get away with lemons every time. Real tart, juicy ones can be cut up and used as lemons are in making lemonade. They make a very cooling, wholesome drink, liked by everybody. They are good to correct biliousness. Very sour ones are excellent for the scurvy, and the juice can be used to advantage to beautify the skin. They are good to keep the teeth clean and remove dandruff from the scalp. The juice also makes the best of vinegar. A few nice, good apples will mollify the temper and disposition of children, and also makes them work better.—Kansas Independent.

THE SPEED OF MAUDE S.

Somebody has entered into a calculation upon the speed of the famous trotter, Maude S. There, he says, 5,280 feet in a mile; there 131 seconds in 2 minutes and 11 seconds (Maude S.'s time at Chicago). Hence, each second of the average speed of Maude S. in a 2:11 mile, represents 40 feet and about three and two-third inches. A fourth of this space is not only comprehensible, but, in a match of two horses, would be a decided victory with plenty to spare. If eye and hand were only able to work quickly enough, smaller fractions of seconds might obviously be registered in horse races, because even a sixteenth of a second with Maude S. must represent a distance of two and one-half feet.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

At a recent meeting of the District of Columbia Horticultural Society, Thos. W. Fowler, an experienced floriculturist, gives the following advice on the subject:

How can we successfully cultivate flowers?

"THE FIRST STEP

is in the preparation of soil suitable to their growth; neglect in this particular will surely be followed by failure. I would advise my amateur friends to begin at once this very necessary preparation by procuring a quantity of sod from an old pasture, which may be placed in some out-of-the-way corner of the garden until pretty thoroughly rotted, so that it can be chopped into fine fibrous soil. Next get half a load of sharp sand and a sufficient supply of well-rotted manure. Soil suitable to the growth of nearly all varieties of plants may be prepared by the admixture of these ingredients in quantities more or less of each as experience may demonstrate. If peat can be procured and added so much the better. Soil in which seeds are to be sown should be composed of a greater part of sand; peat and sand with a little loam will make a soil for this purpose.

"IN SOWING OF SEEDS

care should be taken not to plant too deep just covering the seed about twice their own depth. Seeds of Begonias, Gloxinias, etc., which are very small, should be sown on the top of the soil after it has been thoroughly watered. After sowing the seed press the soil gently with the bottom of a small flower-pot which will assist in retaining the moisture necessary for their germination. In all subsequent waterings care must be taken not to disturb the seed, but the watering should be done very gently.

"THE CAUSE OF FAILURE.

of many in growing pot-plants may be attributed to a measure to the manner of potting. We sometimes hear the inquiry: "How is it your plants look so healthy and bloom so well while everything I plant dies?" The reply could very properly be made: "You take your soil from any convenient spot, from your back lot, without regard to its fitness for the purpose intended. Mine is carefully prepared. You place your plants in very large pots. Mine are in comparatively small ones. You have carefully filled the pot full of soil and have it slope upward from the edge of the pot to the stock of the plant, so that it is almost impossible to have water reach its roots. Mine is filled to within an inch or two of the top, so that an abundance of water may be placed therein and percolate the soil and so reach every rootlet of the plant. Keep the foliage of your plants clean, thereby insuring health and vigor. The amateur who has room for the cultivation of but a small number is interested in those that will yield the most bloom, especially during the winter months.

Idleness is the key of beggary, and the root of all evil.—Spurgeon.

Domestic.

Anson & Eldred's saw-mill at Oconto, Wis., burned Aug. 17th. Loss \$100,000.

Myosore, one of the largest territories in Hindostan, is suffering from drought.

A Moscow newspaper has been suspended for four months by the government.

Frost is reported at Astoria, Ill., on the morning of Aug. 8th.

The widow of Ex-President Fillmore died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 11th.

Bishop E. O. Haven died at Salem, Oregon, Aug. 3d, aged 60 years.

St. Paul's church, Erie, Pa., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$12,000, Aug. 11th.

Hon. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, died at his home in Quincy, on the night of Aug. 11th.

A fire in the lower part of Deadwood, S. D., destroyed 25 buildings, causing a loss of \$100,000.

At Marseilles during a bull fight, Aug. 14th, several tiers of seats broke down, killing twelve persons and injuring 150.

On Saturday Aug. 13th, 1,461 immigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, making a total of 7,505 for the week.

The new republic was inaugurated at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, by hoisting the Boer flag.

Gen. Grant has bought for \$95,000 a large and handsome house in New York, and proposes to live there.

At Adrianople the Turkish revenue officers have been detected in a gigantic system of fraud on the government.

The Perry House, at Beach Haven, N. J., burned Aug. 11th. Loss, \$30,000. The 250 guests lost all their property.

Peter Dahl, bitten by a dog last March in Chicago, died of hydrophobia at the county hospital in that city, Aug. 11th.

At East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 10th, the fire residence of J. B. Billings burned. His father and daughter-in-law perished in the flames.

Since the beginning of the year, 3,110 miles of railroad have been built in the United States, the largest mileage for the same period since 1872.

The latest bulletins, up to the morning of Aug. 18th, report the condition of the President as more favorable than for several days, but still critical.

Anticipating a cold winter, Chicago coal merchants have raised the price from \$7.25 to \$7.75 per ton for range and nut coal. They claim there is a scarcity.

An American—Thomas Pettit, of Boston—won the championship in the international court tennis match against Henry Bosker, of Quebec, champion of Canada.

The Chilians have suffered a disastrous defeat at Prisco, forty-two leagues south of Lima. It is reported that of the Chilian force of 400 men only 35 escaped.

Miss Minnie Williams, daughter of Prof. Williams, of Hastings, Nebraska, suicided by drowning in Scott creek at Lincoln, Aug. 10th. Cause, depressed spirits.

General Maximo Juarez, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, died suddenly at his residence in Washington, Aug. 11th. Cause, supposed to be heart disease.

Leonidas Robertson, a wealthy farmer, near Madison, Ind., always lived headed before, on the 9th of Aug., clothed himself in his wife's dress and sun bonnet, and hung him self.

Professor Parkhurst, the astronomer, asserts that there is no reason to fear a collision between the earth and the new comet, as the latter will not come within 50,000,000 miles of our planet.

On the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Tusculum, Ala., three negroes went to sleep on the track and a train killed two and severely injured the third. The engineer thought they were sheep.

Walter Bray, for thirty years a popular negro minstrel, is a hopeless lunatic in a Massachusetts asylum. His right name is Baker, and he is a son of the General Baker who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Commissioner Dudley, of the Pension Bureau, is considering the advisability of recommending to Congress a new act, the object of which will be to pension all soldiers who were in rebel prisons for any length of time.

The steamer Cortez, valued at \$60,000, was wrecked August 8th, by striking a rock in going out of the harbor. She was bound to St. Johns, Newfoundland, with a cargo of flour from New York, valued at \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The Afghan troops who deserted Abdur Rahman Khan previous to the battle in which he was defeated, have returned to their allegiance. The Amir does not need other arms or money, and his star is in the ascendant.

The Mesquero Apaches are giving the settlers in New Mexico considerable trouble. The Indians are divided into small bands, and are committing murders and depredations. The citizens have taken the field against the red savages.

A struggle has arisen between the Lords and Commons in connection with the land bill. The Ministry insists on the passage of the bill in its integrity, while the Conservative peers want radical changes made in the interest of the landlords.

A cordial invitation has been extended by the United States Government, through its Minister to Germany, to the family of Baron Steuben, Inspector General of Washington's army, to become the guests of the Nation at the forthcoming Yorktown celebration.

The large wire and nail mills owned and operated by the Old Colony Iron Company at Taunton, Mass., burned Aug. 7th, together with the stocks and machinery. The loss amounts to \$150,000 to \$200,000. Several hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Advices have been received at the Interior Department in Washington, from Indian Agent Hunt at Avardora, Indian Territory, announcing the discovery of rich and extensive silver fields near Fort Smith within the limits of Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indian reservations.

A dispatch from Cairo, Ill., of Aug. 11th, says: With the exception of a light shower insufficient to lay the dust there has been no rain for eight weeks. Corn is expected to yield less than one-third of an average crop. Tobacco is suffering terribly from the drought, and the outlook is gloomy.

A Lexington, Ky., dispatch says the drought has been the severest since 1854. Corn is twisted and curled with heat and the dry weather, and will certainly be a short crop. Tobacco prospects are very unpromising. Oats and hay yield well, but wheat, barley and rye are not one-half crops. Hemp is in a bad condition.

Edmond du Mortier de Lafayette is the last living descendant of the famous Lafayette. He is a Senator of France, Council-General of the Haute-Lore, a bachelor, and

Ives in Paris, where a correspondent of the Boston Herald lately visited him. He expects to come to the Yorktown anniversary celebration.

The latest report from Rosebud Agency is to the effect that Crow Dog and Black Crow conspired with other Indians to assassinate spotted Tail, with a view of making Black Crow chief in place of the murdered man. The criminals have been arrested and sent to Fort Niobrara, where they will be tried under the laws of the Territory.

The largest lot of Norman horses imported into this country arrived Sunday, Aug. 13th. The lot is composed of fifty-six stallions, five mares, fourteen yearlings and forty yearling colts, 120 in all. Ten were consigned to Elmer Hall and 110 to E. Dillon & Co., Bloomington, Ill. Two horses died on the voyage and one died on the wharf after being landed. The steamer went to once to the Pennsylvania railroad wharves, Jersey City, and the horses were sent transferred to twenty-three cars, three being put in each end of a car with the heads towards the door. They were shipped to Illinois for breeding purposes. Most of the animals were of a handsome mottled gray color and several jet black. The horses weighed from 1,000 to over 2,000 pounds. They cost in France \$500 to \$1,300 each.

The Kansas City Journal, of Aug. 9th, publishes reports from nearly every town in Kansas reached by telegraph, giving the condition of crops. Considerable alarm was caused by continued dry weather, but the reports are in the main cheering, showing the damage to be much less than was feared. On account of the failure of crops in the western part of the state last year, it seems fair to estimate this year's crop of both wheat and corn in the state at large to be nearly up to the amount produced last year. Some sections have suffered severely, while others have an average crop. In localities which suffered last year there is a cheering prospect at present. Reports from Southwestern Missouri are much the same as from Kansas.

The Indian Bureau has received information of the killing of Spotted Tail at the Rosebud Agency Aug. 8th, by Crow Dog, another Sioux chief. No particulars. There has been a bad feeling between these chiefs lately. The Secretary of the Interior ordered Spotted Tail to come to Washington to consult with the Department about the Sioux. The Department thinks Crow Dog got jealous of Spotted Tail's prominence and influence, as the latter was killed the very day he was to have started for Washington. Crow Dog was Captain of the police at Rosebud Agency. When Spotted Tail and Crow Dog were in Washington together the last time, there was bad blood between them, carrying pistols for each other. Spotted Tail was ambitious to become chief of all the Sioux, and Crow Dog was an aspirant for the great honors.

A dispatch from Las Vegas, New Mexico, says: An engagement between the renegade Apaches and Mexican ranchers has just taken place near Red Creek, in the San Mateo mountains. Seven Mexicans were wounded and one of them died. Government scouts arrived here, and reported that the Indians are coming north killing everything in their way. A large number of defenseless whites are reported killed already, and there can be no mercy expected for those yet to be encountered. Four sheep-herders have been massacred in the San Mateo mountains, and other sheep men are missing. A late dispatch from Capt. Jack Crawford, at Ft. Craig, confirms the above report, and says that the Indians jumped Mitchell's party of ten Americans and twenty-six Mexicans, out from Chloride City on the trail in Red Canon. The fight lasted until dark. Three Indians were killed and nine Mexicans and Americans were wounded and killed with two missing. All of their horses were taken by the Indians. Lieut. Gilroy started on the trail.

A special from Lagrains, New Mexico, of Aug. 17th, says: That about the 10th a ranch near Elmer Chaves was attacked by Apaches who drove off the whites, and captured 300 cattle. The Indians in that vicinity on the 5th and 6th killed and captured thirteen men. Capt. Parker with nineteen men engaged the Apaches under Nana, 25 miles west of Sabulon on the 12th, and they fought an hour and a half, resulting in one killed and one missing and three wounded. The Indian loss is about the same. A special from Santa Fe says that Nana with about forty Indians, are going south. They are well armed and mounted. A team was attacked on the 5th on the Rio Quilado, by eighteen Indians. Juan Salos was killed; his companion escaped by the horses running away. The Indians killed two men in Rio Quilado the same day. The Indians attacked Barth, but were repulsed. The road is lined with dead oxen and sheep, and the Indians have been killing the ranchmen within their reach. The number of persons killed by the Indians within ten days is known to exceed twenty-one. Dispatches from Socorro have caused general excitement, and public meetings have been held. In a pass near Amargosa on the night of the 16th three herders were attacked by Indians, and two of them killed. The bodies were found next morning.

Crime and Criminals.

Tomca Hill and his father and mother have been held by the grand jury in Chicago for the murder of a policeman.

Bryan Golden, aged 68, probably fatally assaulted his wife in New York, Aug. 11th, and then killed himself.

James Gately, a laborer, at East Deadham, Mass., has been arrested on a charge of having clubbed his wife to death.

The grand jury have indicted the abducting New York clerk and taken steps to secure his extradition from England.

The dead body of Charles C. Kitchen, a signal service employee, was found in Eden park, Cincinnati, Aug. 8th, with signs of suicide.

Geo. Walker, of Boston, who abducted a child aged 7 years from the front of her parents' residence in New York, has been sent to the State prison for ten years.

Christiana Tyler, an aged negress, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 11th, confessed that she had killed a boy and girl aged three and six years, near that city a few days ago.

Wheelock, the absconding clerk of Walcott & Co., of New York, bankers, who robbed his employers of \$50,000 worth of securities, has been arrested in England.

Wm. E. Lenderman was killed in St. Louis on the night of Aug. 10th. There is no certainty as to the murderer, but Charles Wolf, a policeman, who was with him, has been arrested.

Edward Northrup, a prominent attorney at Ellottsville, N. Y., shot and killed Joseph O'Donnell, Aug. 8th. Northrup had been administrator for the estate of O'Donnell's father. He surrendered himself.

George H. Long, resident, and Charles F. Howard, Secretary of the Alliance Insurance Company, Boston, were arrested Aug. 10th for the embezzlement of \$11,000. They were admitted to bail in \$15,000 each.

Charles W. Curry at St. Louis, on the night of Aug. 8th, beat and brutally kicked Nathan Freitman, during an altercation resulting from Curry's refusal to allow Curry to visit his daughter. Freitman died next morning.

Yell county, Ark., reports another cowardly assassination. This time it was a school teacher named Sturdevant, who for tak-

ing the part of a child that was being abused by a ruffian named Burgess, was waylaid and shot dead. Burgess escaped.

A postoffice inspector went from Chicago to Indianapolis recently, and on the 11th of August arrested Edward S. Randall, a letter carrier, who confessed that he has systematically opened letters for months. Over 500 complaints had been made to the postoffice authorities.

The office of J. C. Wolcott & Co., New York, was robbed of \$40,000 of securities, on the morning of Aug. 8th. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by A. D. Wheelock, one of the clerks, who absconded. It has been ascertained that Wheelock sailed for Bremen.

Forty masked men made an ineffectual attempt to capture two brothers named Hardin, confined in jail at Fredonia, Kansas, Aug. 7th. A warden being overpowered, gave his pistol to one of the Hardins, who used it to kill the ringleader, John Hoffman, whereupon the remainder of the gang fled, pursued by the sheriff and a posse.

James Wetherell, aged 70, and Margaret Doherty, aged 50, having been just married at Ottawa, Ill., some roughs chartered them on the night of Aug. 10th, and then broke in the door demanding money from the old man who beat them off and followed them out. Next morning his dead body was found by the roadside with his head crushed.

Fourteen shots were fired into the steamer Handy as she was approaching Portsmouth, Ohio, Aug. 7th. The shots came from a wagon close on the river bank. The pilot was compelled to lie flat upon his face. The bullets entered the cabin, and barely missed one lady passenger. The shots also entered the engine room. Efforts are being made to arrest the criminals. No cause is known for the attack.

A mysterious assassination is reported from Washington county, Illinois. A farmer named D. Drue, while sleeping in bed near the door in his house, was awakened on Monday night, Aug. 15th, by the discharge of a gun, and as he raised up in bed to ascertain the cause, received a shot in the head which blew nearly all the top of his skull off, killing him instantly. No clue to the murderer. Drue was in quite moderate circumstances, and not known to have any enemies.

News from Abroad.

ENGLAND.

The London Times publishes a long letter from a correspondent, who, after making a tour of the principal wheat growing districts, estimates that with ordinary summer through-out August, the yield should exceed by 3,000,000 quarters that of last year's poor crop. The yield will apparently average 30 bushels per acre. The exaggerated harvest estimates must, however, be rejected, as the plant was thinned by frost and wind in the spring. The prospects in the north of France are the same as in England.

In the House of Commons, August 8th.

Forster stated that Dillon was released because a report was received that further confinement would endanger his life. This report was confirmed upon investigation by other physicians. Henry Labouchere, (liberal) asked what were the government's intentions regarding Bradlaugh. Gladstone replied that the Government understood that the resolutions preventing Bradlaugh from taking the oath expired with the present session, and consequently Bradlaugh could present himself next session and have the oath administered to him, meanwhile the Government would consider the matter. Labouchere asked whether he would not proceed with the resolution enabling Bradlaugh to take the oath in spite of the resolution against him.

Great preparation is making for the Land League convention at New Castle on the 29th. Justice McCarthy will preside. Dillon is expected, and delegates from each branch of the league in Great Britain will be present. Parnell will make a statement regarding the future policy and action of the Home Rule members in Parliament. Gladstone was loudly cheered on his arrival at the House of Commons Aug. 15th, by a large crowd assembled at the entrance. The galleries were crowded, and many persons were present. Various petitions were presented amid cheers from the Liberal side against the House yielding the protection afforded to the tenants by the Land Bill, to Gladstone replying to Parnell, he said there could be no preliminary statements respecting the Land Bill, but that the House would proceed to consider the amendments forthwith.

RUSSIA.

The publication of the *Golos* has been suspended for six months for having exceeded propriety in criticizing the conduct of the Prince of Bulgaria and General Emort, and exposing the disorder existing on board Russian men-of-war in foreign stations.

In disturbances at Stettin, Russia, Aug. 16th, occasioned by seven hundred persons parading the streets and uttering anti-Jewish cries, forty persons were arrested. The town was about deserted by troops, owing to military maneuvers at Schleibeln, Pomerania, and consequently great anxiety was occasioned. Damages to property amounting to 150,000 marks was caused.

IRELAND.

Dublin dispatches of August 8th say: The time of manufacturing and industrial classes is coming, and when the land question is settled other questions, which are already beginning to loom before the eyes of the political observers, will come to agitate this country as much as ever. The agitators will do their utmost to keep the people in a state of ferment. The release of John Dillon was quite unexpected. It appears in usual health. The government has not intimated its reason for the release, which was a surprise to Dillon and the Land League. He is expected to make his appearance at the meeting of the League, and then proceed to London and resume his seat in Parliament to participate in the final discussion of the land bill.

THE ORIENT.

The latest reports from Mysore are unfavorable. Rain is much wanted. The crops are withering and prices are rising. The pastures are also failing. The prospects are decidedly gloomy, and unless rain falls within a week, a large portion of the crops will be lost. The reports from the province of Coorg are fairly good.

ROME.

A circular from the Papal Secretary of State to the Nuncios gives some basis for the story that the Pope would leave Rome eventually, but where, when, and whether or not he will, are questions.

FRANCE.

The government, in a circular to the prefects of departments, denies that the partial mobilization of the army is intended. The Gambetta electoral meeting was held in Paris, Aug. 17th, and 10,000 persons were present. Great disturbance prevailed—shouts being raised on all sides so the preliminaries could not be carried up.

GERMANY.

Bismarck and Windthorst in view of the approaching election of the Reichstag are secretly treating for an alliance by which Bismarck will secure a majority and will consent to an almost total abolition of the May laws.

TUNIS.

The Arabs in Sussa's district defy the governor and his authority. The Arabs surprised the French camp at Gabia at night and killed twenty soldiers. All is quiet at Sfax, but the insurgents are within a few miles of the town.

Speaking in the British Parliament.

When Richard Steel first rose to speak he was greeted by cries of "Tatter! Tatter!" and he heard men saying around him, "He fancies because he can scribble he can speak in this House." The fastidious Addison was aware of the intolerance of the assembly, and though he rose to be Secretary of State—aware, perhaps, that he would be greeted possibly with similar insolence—he wisely sat as a silent member. One cannot but wonder what sort of a figure Dr. Johnson, who in all societies he entered spoke as an imperial dictator, would have made in that assembly. There is an order of mind, and that of the highest which is used to shine, or to command a distinguished place there. Macaulay prepared and elaborated his speeches as carefully as his essays, and they contained passages of rhetoric as glowing and finished, but they made little impression on the House; and the fame of the orator bears no proportion to the fame of the essayist and the historian. Recent times have produced few men who could more completely captivate and carry away an audience upon a torrent of eloquent speech than George Thompson. We once heard Lord Brougham, in a crowded assembly in Exeter Hall, pronounce upon him a most glowing eulogium. He was borne into the House for the tower Hamlets, it was said, by the mightiest majority that ever returned a member, yet as a speaker he failed utterly, and almost ignominiously. For this reason it was supposed that when John Bright entered, his mastery over popular harangue would exhibit as complete a failure; but by a wise modification of his style and the practical adaptation of it to the more grave discussion of great questions, he almost at once took his place as perhaps the greatest speaker of the House. Neither Erskine nor Mackintosh, unquestionably magnificent as they were as orators—and so much the first and greater orator of modern times—impressed themselves on the Commons—Erskine especially, whose wonderful attributes of speech could command a court, and so often succeed in overcoming the prejudices of a jury, is said to have been quite unequal to anything like the same power in the Commons, and in fact, the eloquence which tells in the House of Commons is neither that of the platform, the pulpit nor the bar.

Viper Men and Women.

Santa Fe New Mexican: At Guadalupe there exists an individual having a scaly skin exactly like that of a viper, even to the green color. He has, beside, viper habit of changing or shedding his skin every year. The skin comes off in a single piece, and not, as might be supposed, in strips. On the man's head there is not a single hair. A sister of this man, who died a short time ago, manifested the same phenomenon, and toward the close of her life began slowly to grow bald, owing to the viper's skin encroaching on the eyes to such an extent that she could only see through a narrow aperture at each eye. The same thing now happens to the brother. He can scarcely see any object, and the head presents the repulsive aspects of a viper. In Cautia these unhappy beings have been known as the viper man and woman, and the phenomenon is attributed to the fact that their mother ate an excess of viper's meat to cure a disease of the blood. In Cuba it is a common practice for the people to eat viper's meat as a remedy for blood diseases.

The Dark Day of 1819.

What was the strangest occurrence that ever happened in the history of this country was that has been always known as the "Phenomenon of 1819." On the morning of Sunday, November 8, 1819, the sun rose upon a cloudy sky, which assumed, as the light grew upon it, a strange greenish tint, varying in places to an inky blackness. After a short time the whole sky became terribly dark, dense black clouds filling the atmosphere, and there followed a heavy shower of rain, which appeared to be something of the nature of soap-suds, and was found to have deposited, after settling, a substance in all its qualities resembling soot. Late in the afternoon the sky cleared to its natural aspect, and the next day was fine and frosty. On the morning of Tuesday, the 10th, heavy clouds again covered the sky, and changed from a deep green to a pitch black, and the sun, when occasionally seen through them, was sometimes of a dark brown or an unearthly yellow color, and again bright orange, and even blood red. The clouds constantly deepened in color and density, and later on a heavy vapor seemed to descend to the earth, and the day became almost as dark as ever. Another rush of clouds came, and some even said that the world was about to come to an end. About the middle of the afternoon a great body of clouds seemed to rise suddenly over the city, and the darkness became that of night. A pause and hush for a moment succeeded, and then one of the most clearing flashes of lightning ever beheld flamed over the country, accompanied by a clap of thunder which seemed to shake the city to its foundations. Another pause followed, and then came a light shower of rain of the same soapy sooty nature as that two days before. After that it appeared to grow brighter; but an hour later it was as dark as ever. Another rush of clouds came, and another vivid flash of lightning, which was seen to strike the spire of the old French parish church and to play curiously about the large cross at its summit before it descended to the ground. A moment later came the climax of the day. Every bell in the city suddenly rang out the alarm of fire, and the frightened citizens rushed out from their houses into the street, and made their way in the gloom toward the church, until Place d'Armes was crowded with people, their nerves all unstrung by the awful events of the

day, gazing at, but scarcely daring to approach, the strange sight before them. The sky above and around was as black as ink; but right in one spot, in mid-air above them was this summit of the spire, with the lightning playing about it, shining like a sun. Directly the great cross, together with the ball at its foot, fell to the ground with a crash, and was shivered to pieces. But the darkest hour comes just before the dawn. The glow above gradually subsided and died out, the people grew less fearful and returned to their homes. The next night came on, and when next morning dawned everything was bright and clear, and the world was as natural as before. The phenomenon was noticed in a greater or less degree from Quebec to Kingston, and far into the States, but Montreal seemed its center. It has never been explained.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

EGG SAUCE.—This is made as drawn butter, with one or two eggs boiled hard and chopped into it, and a little salt.

PICKLED PLUMS.—Four quarts of plums, one quart of vinegar, one pound of sugar, boil the vinegar, spices and sugar together, and then put in plums, and boil a while longer.

LIMA BEANS.—Shell them, and wash them in cold water; let them boil about an hour; when done, dip them from the water and season with salt, pepper, cream or butter; keep them hot till they are sent to the table.

DRAWN BUTTER.—Put half a pint of water into a skillet, rub a quarter of a pound of butter in a large spoonful of flour; when the water boils, stir it in and let it boil a few minutes; season it with parsley chopped fine.

PUFF PASTE.—One and a quarter pounds of sifted flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of lard, half a pint of cold water. Take three quarters of a pound from the above flour, and one quarter of the butter, to make the paste with; the remaining half pound of flour to roll it with.

UNIVERSAL PICKLE.—To three quarts of vinegar, half a pound of salt, an eighth of ginger, a half ounce of mace, one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one ounce of mustard seed; simmer these with the vinegar, and when cold put into a jar. You may put in whatever green fruit or vegetables you choose from time to time.

CUCUMBERS.—Procure the smallest size, lay them in a tub of cold water three days, changing them into another tub and fresh water three times a day; then wipe them dry, and put them in the jars with whole peppers, allspice and mustard seed, and a handful of salt to each jar. Boil the vinegar three days in succession, and pour over them hot until quite covered.

POTATOES.—To STEAM.—Select them as nearly of a size as possible, fill a steamer nearly full, with the skins on but well washed, and then cover the lid containing the boiling water and cover tightly; watch them, the moment they are cooked by the action of the steam remove them and cover them up in a hot place, if dinner is not quite ready; but a judicious cook will so time her potatoes as to have all ready at the same time.

PASTIES.—Rub a full quarter of a pound of lard into two pounds of flour. Beat the whites of two eggs light, and mix in two half pints of water; wet the flour, leaving out some to work the crust with; take one pound of butter, roll out the crust four times, each time putting in with a knife a quarter of the butter. Use flour freely when rolling out. Cut it round, lay in your preserve or apple, which must be dry; turn over the paste to form a circle, nip the edge with the thumb and forefinger to confine the preserve, dip the hand in water; pass it lightly over the paste; then sift sugar thick upon them, and bake in a quick oven.

The "Switzerland of America."

From a Colorado Letter.

A trip through Colorado furnishes the best entertainment and the most perfect relaxation from business and hard work. The natural scenery is the grandest on the American continent, and not the least of its advantages is that the best points are readily accessible by rail. That plucky, indomitable railway, the Denver & Rio Grande, has surmounted obstacles that justify render it the railroad marvel of this railroad age. It is the greatest narrow gauge railroad on earth, and is to-day employing in its various mountain excursions more men than are numbered in the United States Army. It is occupying every pass in